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SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 13, 1907.

PROTECT THE CHILDREN.

Recognizing the necessity of immediate and determined effort for the protection of the children of this community against the demoralizing influences that are multiplying in these latter days, the Juvenile Court commission, of which Governor Cutler is the president, has issued an appeal to the citizens, which should be carefully read, and acted upon. The Governor urges the appointment of probation officers to serve under the Juvenile court judge; the establishment of a detention school, and the enforcement of the Curfew ordinance.

In the financial straits in which the City now is, owing to the mismanagement, or worse, of the party in power, there is little hope of any appropriation for the benefit of the children, or the preservation of public morals. That would be contrary to the policy of the powerful tenderloin wing of the party. But the Curfew ordinance the parents themselves might enforce with but little, or no assistance of recalcitrant police officers.

It is a fact that crowds of boys are often seen to congregate at street corners at night in the deep shadows of the trees. There they smoke, tell demoralizing stories, plot criminal exploits, annoy people that pass by, and so on. The police officers could easily disperse such crowds and notify the parents of the children to keep them at home at night, or watch over them, as it is their duty to do. But, there is very little to expect from the officers until the people themselves assume the control of the affairs of the city. Still, public opinion is a power, and it should be exerted in favor of the recommendations made by the Governor.

But after all, the parents can do most effective work with regard to the redemption of their children. By a good example they can strive to lead them in the direction they want them to go. By taking them to Sunday school and meeting they can further influence them in the right direction. They can make the home a place loved by the children, by providing the right kind of amusements and entertainments. They can make the home the sanctuary from which the heavenly influence emanates. And all this without much expense. Of course, when all is done by the father and mother that love and wisdom may suggest, children may still go astray. No human effort is perfect. But it is certain that the earnest effort of parents to keep their children in the path they want them to go, will be successful in most cases. There is too much negligence in this regard. If the appeal of the Governor, and his associates in the commission, is heeded, good will result to this community.

A PROFOUND DISCOVERY.

The Tribune has made a profound discovery. It now gives as its reason why the Church should be utterly destroyed that it is engaged in interstate commerce. In the organ's opinion this fictitious plea ought especially to subject the Church to extraordinary regulation by Congress. Thus, it quotes from a recent editorial in this paper, as follows: "A corporation that devotes its property to a use in which the public has an interest must submit to be controlled by the public for the common good as long as that interest remains." We said this in relation to railroads engaged in interstate commerce.

The Tribune says:
"By means of the large income realized from the title funds the Mormon Church and its representatives are engaged in interstate commerce. Of course the Church organ will contend that the title system does not concern the public in any way. The News merely intended its strictures for others, claiming immunity for itself and masters."

The organ's discovery is that the Church is a participant in interstate commerce, because, in buying opera chairs for a Church building, for instance, these chairs are carried from one state into another. Well, well! Here is a discovery indeed.

The courts have always held that to be engaged in interstate commerce it is necessary to be employed in the business of a public carrier of freight or passengers for hire—necessary to carry all freight offered by any one, and to receive all passengers who apply for transportation. No court, no judge, no thinking person, in fact, ever heard before from any one if not from an imbecile, that to purchase goods brought from another state is to engage in interstate commerce.

As to violations of the law by the Church, none are alleged. None can be proved if alleged. The organ's frantic appeal to Congress to "regulate" the affairs of the Church under the plea that the latter is in some way engaged in interstate commerce, shows that it can find no actual ground for a complaint.

A few elementary principles will clear up the legal aspects of the case. The constitution of a corporation is a contract among the incorporators and is sometimes a contract between the corporation and the state. Each con-

tracting party may compel the others to perform their parts. The terms of this contract become rules of law when ratified, and they are then as binding upon the state as they are upon the incorporators and the corporation itself. The act of incorporation brings about legal relations which even the state cannot alter at will; for it cannot alter the Constitution of the United States, which declares that no State shall impair the obligations of a contract. Thus a State corporation acquires certain rights under the federal Constitution; and these rights imply also an agreement on the part of the State that it will not alter or repeal those rules of law which it has enacted in the charter or articles of the corporation.

For the protection of what the courts have aptly termed the "vested interests" of corporations, their constitutions or charters are construed as laws which the States cannot change so as to adversely affect funds invested under them. Thus it is that the call of the anarchist for the disruption of organized institutions and the dividing up of their property, and the demand of the Tribune for such "regulation" of Church property by Congress as would result in spoliation and robbery, remain unheeded, except by the deluded victims of anarchism on the one hand and the beguiled innocents or predaceous fanatics misled by the Tribune on the other.

If any corporation should be honestly accused of violating its charter, a mandamus will issue at the suit of the people of the State; as, for instance, to compel a railroad to operate its road, or to erect suitable stations, or to build a drawbridge provided in its charter, etc.

These proceedings have been taken in the case of quasi-public corporations, the objects of whose creation are largely different from those of ordinary private and trading corporations. Still further removed from these cases are the ecclesiastical corporations, in whose business affairs the public is generally as little concerned as in the affairs of an individual.

Whose business is it, for example, whether an incorporated church builds a new meetinghouse with its funds, or whether it invests those funds so as to produce a yearly revenue for the care and maintenance of a meetinghouse already built? Instigated by the Tribune, certain meddlesome enemies here recently imagined that it was their business to dictate to the Church in this matter, but soon found out their error when they undertook to do so by legal process.

Applying, now, the Tribune's own method of argument to its own editors, in the light of the profound and original discovery it has made as to what constitutes engaging in interstate commerce, and it will follow that when a contributor to that sheet buys a Havana cigar or a glass of Kentucky whiskey, he engages in interstate commerce! And since, as the organ must admit, the smoking of cigars and the drinking of whiskey are actions that certainly affect the public, therefore Congress ought to deal with the individual referred to, confiscate his property, put him in prison, cut off part of his ears, etc., etc., because (and here is the point) some enemy of his has asserted that one editor, while professing to be a Republican and another while professing to be a Democrat, both voted the "American" ticket. By the organ's own logic they are both unfit for American citizenship, unfit to vote, unfit to live in America, unfit, in fact, to live at all. And this, literally reversed, is the sum and substance of the Tribune's daily argument against the Church.

For observe, that it makes no pretense that the "Church" has violated any statute, State or federal; nor that it is actually a public carrier and so engaged, in the legal sense, in interstate commerce; nor that it is in any way culpable except in one particular—that the Tribune believes it will make no effort to induce its members to vote for such men and principles as that organ commonly stands for.

What the organ is really suggesting, of course, is that the laws should be summarily broken and the Church plundered, by the stealing of its property, the confiscation of its vested interests, the suspension of its charitable, religious, and educational work, etc., and all this for what reason? Simply because the organ professes to imagine that these religious worshippers, associated into an organization as required by law are too much influenced in their voting by the arguments of their friends and are too little influenced by the arguments of those who are seeking the destruction of the institution which embodies their religious faith and ideals.

That is all there is to it. The organ is disappointed that the people called "Latter-day Saints" pay so little real attention to its ravings, and give so little aid to its schemes of public plunder.

GRAND ARMY VETERANS.

The local Grand Army men and numerous friends are enjoying themselves at the Lagoon today, and we hope they will have a right royal time. Citizens generally should go with them and give them every possible encouragement. They are men who in the day of supreme danger to this Republic, offered their lives to save the Union. They are men it is an honor to associate with. We hope the day will be one of great pleasure, and that no accident will cast its shadow upon it. We hope the veterans may have many more of them.

We are reminded of the fact that delegates will before long be selected to go from here to the Grand Army encampment that is to take place soon at Saratoga, N. Y. We understand there is a desire among local veterans to have the next encampment in this City, if possible. With that end in view, they should select men whom they can trust not to go back east with any of the false stories the knoekers have in stock for outside consumption. Knoekers have on former occasions succeeded in taking away from Salt Lake advantages that could have been secured for the City, with proper co-operation among the citizens. The veterans have proved their valor, on many battlefields. Let them not forget that discretion is part

of valor. Let them not be fooled by false friends.

All the citizens here would gladly do all in their power to welcome the Grand Army men two years hence, if the Salt Lake delegates can secure the encampment. And the veterans would enjoy the visit, if we are not mistaken. In 1884 a number of them passed through here, and were told all kinds of falsehoods by the hosts that entertained them. If they would come again, they would see for themselves that the dire predictions then made by some of the orators have not come true, and never will.

The Grand Army men ought to understand the "Mormons" better than some of them do. The "Mormons," too, have fought for the Constitution and the rights of citizens, against the assaults of those rights. The "Mormon" martyrs fell in a cause as righteous as any for which blood was ever shed. And the exodus and the building up of a magnificent state in the desert were but stages in this victorious struggle for the maintenance of the Constitution, which is still going on. Whoever else misunderstands the "Mormons," the Veterans of the Civil War ought to be able to appreciate the position of the Prophet Joseph and his followers, fighting against fearful odds for the principles of justice embodied in the laws of this country. And this struggle must go on, as long as citizens band themselves together for the purpose of making a political war upon others on religious grounds. That is a violation of the Constitution, and of every American conception of the rights of citizens. It is a traitorous plot that calls for resistance by all who are loyal to the flag.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Word comes from Sacramento, Cal., stating that preparations for the housing and entertainment of the great crowd of visitors that are expected to Sacramento in September for the Irrigation Congress and Interstate Exposition, is going forward rapidly and that everything will be in readiness on the date fixed. Ten thousand rooms have been registered with the committee in charge.

It is expected that the congress will be the largest and most representative ever held by the organization. The delegates include the Vice President of the United States, members of the President's cabinet, Senators and Representatives in Congress, from nearly every State in the Union. In addition to these representatives of the national government, governors of states, legislators, state officials and municipal officers from every important center of the United States are among the members of the same body. Educational, professional and commercial associations and institutions will send delegates.

Irrigation has risen to national importance. It is a subject in which all sections of the Republic are equally interested, because what is of importance to one part of the country affects all others. Utah is the pioneer in irrigation in this region and should be well represented by practical men, whose knowledge and experience may be of benefit to the representatives of other states.

Who will strike when wireless comes in?

Maybe Mr. Halloran thought things too Black to suit him.

Commissioner Knoxe's report brings no calm on the troubled oils.

Technicalities are straws which sometimes save drowning men.

"Blood ran like water," says a "yellow" correspondent, forgetting to add, "So did I."

When telegraphers let up on their tricks things look pretty dark generally.

The Taylor who has taken San Francisco in hand is busy making alterations, more suitable.

The soda-pop continues to be more popular than the presidential boom these sweltering days.

The "American" aggregation is composed of two classes; those resigning from office and those side-stepping it.

San Francisco is holding a trial to determine which of two men is her mayor. Salt Lake isn't in any such predicament.

"Willie, what are the wild wires saying?" But Willie, believing there is a non-union operator at the other end, refuses to find out.

A complete tie-up of telegraph service would in no way bring an end to a local sheet's "special" service, as long as the scissor market remains supplied and the mails keep in motion.

Exchanges have it that John D. broke all his former golf records upon receiving news of the big fine imposed by Judge Landis. It's easy to understand that he should want to smash something.

Almost a year ago the McWhirter affair happened. The lawyers of Mr. Sheets have, so far, blocked all efforts to bring their client before a jury. At the start he announced he wanted an investigation, for such would prove a complete exoneration.

Why this hesitancy? Probably far-seeing men do not care to ride a lame horse on the home stretch. It isn't pleasant to be censured for a bad finish, due to the rider who dismounted early enough to get out fairly gracefully.

If you wish to be mentioned as anxious for the presidential candidacy, save somebody, or something. Vice President Fairbanks started by saving a girl from drowning. Bryan promptly saved two women from an automobile accident. Taft saves his breath by riding, and Debs saves his car-fare by walking.

THE VALUE OF WEEDS.

Scientific American.
New Zealand flax is one of a number of wild weeds that yield their gather-

ers great wealth. This flax, the strongest known, grows wild in marshes. When it is cultivated it dwells and its fibers become brittle and valueless. Indian hemp grows wild, and out of it hashish, or keef, is made. Keef looks like flakes of chopped straw. It is smoked in a pipe; it is eaten on liver; it is drunk in water. It produces an intense, a delicious happiness; and among Orientals it is almost as highly prized as beer and whiskey are with us. The best nutmegs are the wild ones. They grow throughout the Malay Archipelago.

THE OLDEST BANK.

T. P.'s Weekly.

There was a kind of public record office attached to the palace and temple at Nineveh, in which it was customary to deposit important legal and other documents. Among these there were discovered official statements as to the conditions of the eminent banking house of Egidu at Nineveh. Assyrian chronology proves that these refer to a date about 2,300 years before the Christian era when Abraham dwelt at Ur of the Chaldees, as is stated in Genesis. We may, therefore, claim for this firm the reputation of being the oldest bank in the world.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS

Pueblo Chieftain.

The changed conditions in European countries is exemplified in the fact that Germany is contemplating some national measures restricting immigration. In this it is proposed to follow to some extent the laws already in force in the United States prohibiting the incoming of an undesirable class of immigrants. The opponents of this kind of legislation point out the fact that during recent years mine owners, manufacturers and large farmers have imported into Germany thousands of pauper labor from Poland and Italy. To meet this criticism large employers of labor declare that this importation of workers has been necessary by the exorbitant demands of domestic labor. The advocates of the restrictive legislation claim that it is the duty of the government to maintain the standard of living and of efficiency of the German laborers, which cannot be done if they are forced into competition with the cheap workmen from other countries. These measures are likely to provoke a lively fight in the reichstag.

DISTANCES SHRINKING.

Springfield Republican.

It is hoped that the new route from Europe to Japan by way of the Siberian, Manchurian and Korean railroads will be open within three years, and will reduce the time from Paris to Japan to 11 days, with no sea voyage except a six-hour trip from Korea across the channel. From London eight hours must be added, and with the new fast steamers a traveler in a hurry should be able to get from New York to Japan in a little over two weeks, which makes the achievements of Jules Verne's hero trivial. But indeed that has long been outdated.

FASCINATING POISON.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

"In our laboratories," said a chemist, "we make a good deal of cyanide of potassium. Men who handle this poison are too often seized with the insane desire to eat it. The white and beautiful crystals exercise on the mind a strange fascination, such as snakes are said to exercise upon small birds. When you know that the stuff is deadly, you feel a horrible longing to crush a handful of it into your mouth. And many cases are recorded of men who were unable to resist this awful longing—happy, prosperous, and young men found dead in the laboratory beside a glittering heap of cyanide of potassium crystals. Hence in many chemical works the men are strictly forbidden to enter the cyanide house alone."

JUST FOR FUN.

His Requirement.

Long-Haired Clerk—Do you want a highly-exciting book?
Bald-Headed Customer—Yes; I'd like something truly hair-raising.—Kansas City Times.

R. S. V. P.

Although Johnnie and Willie's mothers are warm friends, those boys are always fighting each other.

After a recent battle the victorious Johnnie was urged by his mother to go and make friends with his fallen foe. She even offered to give him a party if he would go over and invite Willie to come to that festivity.

After much urging Johnnie promised to do as his mother wished. So the party came off at the appointed time and was violently enjoyed by all present. But Willie did not come.

"Now, Johnnie, you did invite him?" asked Johnnie's mother.
Yes, I did, "he answered. "I invited him," answered Johnnie. "I invited him," he added, reflectively. "And I dared him to come."—Harper's Weekly.

Like Deadheads.

Hotel Manager—Have the Barkers found fault again today?
Hotel Clerk—Yes, sir. They complain as much as if they were getting their board free.—Harper's Weekly.

Not Exactly That Kind.

"Did you get a complimentary ticket to the show?" inquired the pass end.
"No," answered the man with influence. "It's a free ticket, but if you had heard the remarks of the manager as he was filling it out you wouldn't call it very complimentary."—Ex.

"So you don't share the general indignation toward the railroads?"
"No," answered Farmer Cornsattel. "I have always felt that a locomotive was entitled to a great deal of credit for sticking to the track. Instead of snorting up and down the country roads like an automobile."—Washington Star.

Church—That man is an end seat hog, all right.

Gotham—How do you know?
Church—Because he tried to get the end seat away from me.—Yonkers Statesman.

Nell—She married a very old man, didn't she? I understand he had one foot in the grave.
Belle—That's what she thought, too, but he still continues to buy his shoes by the pair.—Philadelphia Record.

"Aren't you going to kiss your aunt before she goes?" asked the visitor as she reached the door.
"No!" replied little Mary, who did not particularly like her.

Not going to kiss her! And why not?"

"The line is busy,"—Boston Record.

"The minister is going to preach next time on the original sin."
"I think," declared Mrs. Smartset, "we all ought to go."

"Why?"
"Because sin nowadays is so unoriginal."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"It seems to me, my dear," said Mrs. Stiles, "your bathing suits are cut entirely too low in the back. Now look at May Roxley; see how modest her suit is in that regard."
"Ma," replied Miss Stiles, "it isn't modest with her, but a mole."—Philadelphia Press.

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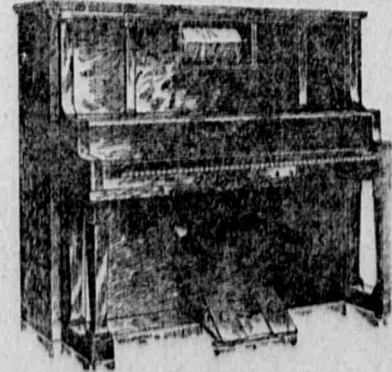
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Regular Price.....	.65	.75	.85	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.50
Sale Price.....	.49	.57	.64	.75	.95	\$ 1.10
Regular Price.....	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.75	\$ 3.00	
Sale Price.....	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.88	\$ 2.06	\$ 2.25	

Brown Table Damask.

Regular Price.....	.40	.50	.65	.75	.85	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.25
Sale Price.....	.30	.38	.49	.57	.64	.75	.95

Table Napkins.

Regular Price.....	.40	.60	.70	.85	\$ 1.00
Sale Price.....	.30	.45	.52	.64	.75
Regular Price.....	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.50	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 3.00
Sale Price.....	.95	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.50	\$ 2.06	\$ 2.25
Regular Price.....	3.25	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00
Sale Price.....	2.44	3.00	3.75	4.50	5.25

Linen Sets or Cloths.

Regular Price.....	\$5.50	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.50	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.25	\$ 7.50
Sale Price.....	\$4.15	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.90	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.45	\$ 5.65
Regular Price.....	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.50	\$ 9.00	\$10.00	\$11.00	
Sale Price.....	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.75	\$ 7.50	\$ 8.25	
Regular Price.....	\$12	\$13.50	\$16.50	\$17.50	\$18.50	\$21.00
Sale Price.....	\$ 9	\$10.15	\$12.40	\$13.10	\$13.90	\$15.75
Regular Price.....	\$28.00	\$30.50	\$33.00	\$35.00	\$39.50	
Sale Price.....	\$21.00	\$22.90	\$24.75	\$26.25	\$29.60	

Doylies, Tray Cloths, Lunch Cloths or Scarfs.

Regular Price.....	.05	.07 1/2	.10	.12 1/2	.15
Sale Price.....	.04	.05	.07	.09	.10
Regular Price.....	.20	.30	.40	.50	.75
Sale Price.....	.14	.20	.27	.35	.50
Regular Price.....	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.75	\$ 2.00
Sale Price.....	.65	.85	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.35
Regular Price.....	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.50	5.50
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